APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/977,143	10/12/2001	Robert M. Hanevold	BELL-0156/01275	2338

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EXAMINER
STORK, KYLE R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2178	

DATE MAILED: 01/27/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _07 November 2005_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-23_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-23_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

        1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This final office action is in response to the amendment filed 7 November 2005.

2.   Claims 1-23 are pending. Claims 18-23 are newly added. Claims 1, 5, 10, 15,

and 18 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3.   The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of
> making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the
> art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall
> set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

4.   Claims 19-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to

comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which

was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to

which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the

invention. The applicants claim use of a "z-number," however, such a z-number is

neither disclosed nor described in the specification.

5.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly
> claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6.   Claims 20-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being

indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which

applicant regards as the invention.

7.   Claims 20-23 recite the limitation "web page." There is insufficient antecedent

basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

8.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by
> another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent
> granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the
> applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section
> 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States
> only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2)
> of such treaty in the English language.

9.   Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Moneymaker

et al. (US 2002/0049708, provisional filed 2 May 2000, hereafter Moneymaker).

As per independent claim 18, Moneymaker discloses a method for preventing

data entry to a web page comprising the steps of:

- Associating an executable script with the web page (paragraph 0034: Here, the

    executable script is associated with a webpage)

- Permitting a first data input to the web page (paragraphs 0034-0039: Here, a

    user selects to add a pizza to his/her order. This causes a checkbox to appear to

    adding potential toppings to a pizza)

- Executing, in response to the first data input, the executable script (paragraphs

    0034-0039)

- Preventing data entry to at least a portion of the web page after execution of the

  script (paragraphs 0034-0039: Here, in response to adding toppings to a pizza,

  the pizza with toppings is added to the order)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

11.   Claims 1-17 remain rejected and claims 20-23 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brown et al. (US 6278448, filed 17 February

1998, hereafter Brown) and further in view of Barlow et al. (US 6275935, filed 17 April

1998, hereafter Barlow).

In regard to independent claim 1, Brown discloses rendering source code that

defines said data input screen in said client device (Brown Col 2 Lines 4-51 i.e. client

applications the communicate with server computers to receive components which allow

users to enter information); defining an executable script within said source code; and

executing said executable script in response to user input (Brown Col 14 Lines 44-48

and Col 16 Lines 47-49).

Brown fails to specifically disclose rendering the data input screen inaccessible to

prevent user input. However, Barlow discloses rendering the data input screen

inaccessible to prevent user input (column 1, line 66- column 2, line 10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Brown's method with Barlow's method, since it would have allowed a user to restrict access to data (Barlow: column 2, lines 8-10).

In regard to dependent claim 2, Brown and Barlow disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Brown further discloses wherein said source code comprises a tag-based language. (Brown Col 15 Lines 20-35)

In regard to dependent claim 3, Brown and Barlow disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 2, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Brown further discloses wherein said source code defines a membrane layer at a higher z-index level than other Web page elements, and said step of executing said executable script further comprises changing a visibility attribute of said membrane layer (Brown Col 11 Lines 43-67 and Col 12 Lines 1-43 and Col 7 Lines 49-65 i.e. a z-index that is defined and also layers).

In regard to dependent claim 4, Brown and Barlow disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Brown further discloses wherein said data input screen is received from a remote server and said step of executing said executable script is performed solely on said client device without any further processing by said remote server. (Brown Col 2 Lines 4-51 i.e. client applications the communicate with server computers to receive components which allow users to enter information)

In regard to dependent claim 5, Brown discloses a central processing unit; a memory; a user input device; a display; and a browser adapted to render said input screen on said display. (Brown Col 4 Lines 55-67 and Col 5 Lines 1-24 i.e. describes a computer system used to carry out the process)

Brown fails to specifically disclose rendering the data input screen inaccessible to prevent user input. However, Barlow discloses rendering the data input screen inaccessible to prevent user input (column 1, line 66- column 2, line 10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Brown's method with Barlow's method, since it would have allowed a user to restrict access to data (Barlow: column 2, lines 8-10)

In regard to dependent claim 6, Brown and Barlow disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 5, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Brown further discloses wherein said executable code is executed in response to user input. (Brown Col 14 Lines 44-48 and Col 16 Lines 47-49)

In regard to dependent claims 7 and 16, claims 7 and 16 reflect the same subject matter claimed in claim 2 and is rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 8, Brown and Barlow disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 5, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Brown further discloses wherein said source code defines a membrane, and wherein a visibility attribute of said membrane is changed by said executable script (Brown Col 7 Lines 49-65 i.e. layers known as wallpaper that can be visible and manipulated and resized).

In regard to dependent claim 9, Brown and Barlow disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 8, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Brown further discloses wherein said membrane is defined as a layer in a cascading style sheet web page. (Brown Col 11 Lines 47-67 and Col 12 Lines 1-43 i.e. shows code that includes cascading style sheets).

In regard to independent claim 10, Brown discloses a form definition component defining a data input screen and a data submission field (Brown Col 5 Lines 25-35 i.e. user enters commands and information); a style definition component defining a layer having a width and height at least as large as said data submission field; a function definition component responsive to said data submission field (Brown Col 11 Lines 47-67 and Col 12 Lines 1-43 i.e. shows code that includes cascading style sheets, which define widths and columns to submit forms submitted).

Brown fails to specifically disclose rendering the data input screen inaccessible to prevent user input. However, Barlow discloses rendering the data input screen inaccessible to prevent user input (column 1, line 66- column 2, line 10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Brown's method with Barlow's method, since it would have allowed a user to restrict access to data (Barlow: column 2, lines 8-10)

In regard to dependent claim 11, Brown and Barlow disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 10, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Brown further discloses wherein said layer is initially defined as hidden, and is made visible

upon execution of said function definition. (Brown Col 7 Lines 49-65 i.e. desktop components are hidden beneath sub layers and not visible)

In regard to dependent claim 12, Brown and Barlow disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 11, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Brown further discloses wherein said layer comprises one of plural layers in a cascading style sheet web page (Brown Col 7 Lines 49-65) (Brown Col 11 Lines 47-67 and Col 12 Lines 1-43 i.e. layers known as wallpaper that can be visible and manipulated and resized).

In regard to dependent claim 13, Brown and Barlow disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 10, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Brown further discloses wherein said function definition component is executed in response to user operation of said data submission field. (Brown Col 14 Lines 44-48 and Col 16 Lines 47-49)

In regard to dependent claim 14, Brown and Barlow disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 10, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Brown further discloses wherein said function definition component is executed solely within a client device to prevent subsequent data entry via said data input screen. (Brown Col 7 Lines 49-65 i.e. desktop components are hidden beneath sub layers and not visible for the user to manipulate)

In regard to independent claim 15, Claim 15 reflects similar subject matter claimed in claim 1 and is rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 17, Claim 17 reflects the same subject matter claimed in claim 3 and is rejected along the same rationale.

As per dependent claims 20-23, Brown and Barlow disclose the limitations similar to those in claims 1, 5, 10, and 15 respectively. Brown discloses wherein said source code defines a membrane layer at a higher z-index level than other Web page elements, and said step of executing said executable script further comprises changing a visibility attribute of said membrane layer with a lower z-index level (Brown Col 11 Lines 43-67 and Col 12 Lines 1-43 and Col 7 Lines 49-65 i.e. a z-index that is defined and also layers).

12.   Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moneymaker and further in view of Brown.

As per dependent claim 19, Moneymaker discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 18, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. The applicant further discloses the limitations substantially similar to those in claim 20, which are disclosed by Brown (Brown Col 11 Lines 43-67 and Col 12 Lines 1-43 and Col 7 Lines 49-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Brown with Moneymaker, since it would have allowed a user to overlay inaccessible data elements in order to visual depict them as inaccessible.

Response to Arguments

13.   Applicant's arguments filed 7 November 2005 with respect to claims 1-17 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant argues that the combination of Brown and Barlow would not have allowed one of ordinary skill in the art to arrive at the applicants claim 1 invention (page 8). However, the examiner respectfully disagrees. Although the Brown and Barlow may not meet the applicant's preferred embodiment described in pages 7-8, as disclosed above, with respect to claim 1, Brown and Barlow disclose the applicant's claimed limitations.

Further, the applicant argues that there is no motivation to combine the Brown and Barlow references (page 9). The examiner respectfully disagrees. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Brown's method with Barlow's method, since it would have allowed a user to restrict access to data (Barlow: column 2, lines 8-10). Further, the applicant argues that Brown does not disclose any desirability to restrict access to data (page 9). However, the examiner respectfully disagrees. Brown discloses performing the method of executing scripts in a distributed environment (column 4, lines 49-54) and a registry storing program data accessible via the system (column 6, lines 9-32). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Brown's method with Barlow's method, since it would have allowed a user to restrict access to data (Barlow: column 2, lines 8-10). This would have restricted users from accessing all data stored within memory, and limited the user to executing only approved processes.

Conclusion

14.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Kyle R. Stork whose telephone number is (571) 272-

4130. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:00-4:30).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on (571) 272-4124. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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krs

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PRIMARY EXAMINER